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DEBATE ON THE Convention Question.

CONTINUED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Dec 18, 1821.

Mr. ALSTON said no other gentleman seemed disposed, at this time, to occupy the floor, he begged leave to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the committee upon this all important question. He said he listened with attention to the observations of the gentleman from Salisbury; but had not heard him state any grievance which any portion of the citizens of the State experience under our present Constitution. All that the gentleman complained of, is inequality of representation. But he did not state that any thing like oppression was felt in any quarter of the State on this account. Nor was it likely that any real ground of complaint on this head would ever exist, as the large and small counties were so situated in relation to each other, as to possess an unity of feeling with each other—their wishes were the same on most subjects which come before the Legislature. For instance, Rowan and Orange are large counties; but they have Iredell and Person adjoining to them which are small ones; and so it is throughout the State; wherever there is a large county, there is a small one near it, whose interests are the same. So that nothing like oppression could be apprehended under the present system. Why, then, asked Mr. A. call a Convention, and by doing so convulse the State from one extremity to the other?

Connected, it was said, had amended her Constitution, and why not we do the same? But what was the situation of things there? Was it a mere inequality of representation that was complained of? No, it was a contest between Church and State; and the Church had been forced to the wall.

The State of New York, who has lately revised her Constitution, had also been referred to. There was there to complain of a Council of Appointment, consisting of four Senators and the Governor, which disposed of every office under the government. But there is nothing of this kind in our government; no complaint known here on the subject of appointment to office.

The gentleman from Salisbury commenced his observations by saying that our present Constitution was formed at an inauspicious period. For his part, if we were to have a Convention, he should be glad it could meet under as favourable circumstances as the framers of this instrument met. At that period, nothing was heard of Eastern or Western interests—all were united as a band of patriots and brothers in the same cause. But were a Convention now to be held, the same union would not exist. Some would insist on being represented according to free population, others according to federal numbers, others according to the fertility of our soil. And, after all, he doubted whether so good a Constitution would be produced as that which we now enjoy. This Constitution guards and protects the rights, the property, and the liberty of every citizen; be he poor or rich, he is equally protected.

The gentleman from Salisbury had made an exhibition of large counties and small ones, in order to shew the inequality of our present representation. He would refer that gentleman to the Convention which sat at Halifax to form our present Constitution, and to that which convened at Philadelphia to form the Constitution of our General Government. In neither of these bodies was the distinction made between large and small counties, or large and small states. Each county had an equal weight in the deliberations at Halifax, as each State had in the Convention at Philadelphia.

In the Senate of the United States, the little States of Delaware and Rhode Island have an equal voice with the large States of New York and Virginia; and in case of no election being made by the people, the President of the U. States, the choice is left to the House of Representatives, who vote, not according to their numbers, but by States; so that the smallest States have as much weight in that important election, as the largest. He believed the election contended for by the gentleman was new and yet had to be tried, that is, of being entirely represented by numbers.

The gentleman from Salisbury has undertaken to class the several counties, according to their eastern or western location, stating that one third of the population of the State, in one section, has more

weight in the government of the State than two-thirds in the other. Mr. A. could not accede to the gentleman's plan of dividing the State into eastern and western sections. He denied the existence of an eastern and western division. Once let us progress in the work of internal improvement, and if any sectional division existed it would be found very different from that suggested by the gentleman. If he were to divide the State into sections, he should class them in four sections, as follows, viz: Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, on the Northern boundary. He said he hoped to live to see the day when the produce of each of these counties would find the way to market through the same channel. There you find large and small counties completely intermixed, all possessing the same interest and having the same object in view. A large county nothing to fear from a small county, having an equal weight in the Legislature. He therefore thought it unwise now to disturb the right so long enjoyed, of counties being equally represented, when nothing like oppression had ever been experienced under the system. Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Duplin, Wayne, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones and Carteret he considered connected together in their views and interests. Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, New Hanover and Brunswick he classed as a third division, possessing the same interests; and Bladen, Haywood, Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Anson and Columbus, as a fourth division. Each of which divisions he viewed as closely connected in interests, and in the various plans of public improvement which had been contemplated in the State.

Dividing the State in this manner, which he thought was a natural and proper division, there would be no danger of small counties oppressing large ones, and it was unnecessary, therefore, to provide against so imaginary an evil.

The remark of the gentleman, that the poor man's fifty acres of barren land, gave him a privilege equal to the rich man's fifty acres of the most fertile soil, he did not consider as a defect, but an excellence in our Constitution. Mr. A. did not wish to live under a government where the rich and the poor did not enjoy equal privilege.

In conclusion, Mr. A. considered our present Constitution as a rich treasure, bequeathed to us by our ancestors, and he was desirous of handing it down to our children unimpaired.

Mr. J. HILL observed, that the Resolutions before the committee, simply recommending to the people to propose calling a Convention, for the purpose of amending our present State Constitution, were such as he most willingly and heartily concurred in: Resolutions well worthy the attention and deliberation of the Legislature, and of vast importance to the welfare and prosperity of North Carolina.

That objections (said he) should be urged against an undertaking of this kind is not much to be wondered at, particularly, when we take into consideration the situation of our State, and the great diversity of interests which unfortunately pervades it. But a more favorable opportunity for effecting an amendment to our Constitution, he believed, never had, and perhaps never would occur. And if gentlemen were now disposed to view the subject with coldness and indifference, we might hereafter, look in vain for its adoption, and at once make a surrender of all our pretensions to privilege and equality.

This (he said) was no new subject; it possessed none of the charms of novelty; and, perhaps many gentlemen were already so familiarised to it, that they were even now prepared to vote upon it, without hearing its discussion. If however, by discussing, (said he) any additional lights can possibly be thrown upon it, conducive of its propriety and expediency, it would afford to its friends a matter of some consolation.

Ours is a government, said Mr. H. which happily places all power and sovereignty in the hands of the people. Equal rights and equal privileges are accorded to all our citizens; and such no doubt was the intention of the framers of our present State Constitution. They wisely provided that each district or county should be represented in the General Assembly upon

fair and equitable principles, and all alike have an equal number of representatives. But it was not at that time foreseen (for human wisdom could not foresee all the amendments that experience might prove to be necessary) that the immense emigration to the western parts of North Carolina, and subsequent increase of population, would render some change or alteration necessary, in order to sustain that equality which at first was contemplated. Hence it was that sectional feelings and prejudices had arisen; hence it was that there existed in this State an eastern and western interest. It became necessary, therefore, to correct the present unequal representation of the people. And for this purpose, it is now proposed to submit to their consideration the propriety of voting at our next election, for or against a Convention.

Sir, (said Mr. H.) the right as well as expediency of recommending the measure under consideration, has more than once been questioned. If however, (said he,) the gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Alston,) who was last up, or any other gentleman, could show to the satisfaction of the committee, that there existed no necessity for calling a Convention, he was willing to submit. But if the weightiest arguments of gentlemen in the opposition, were founded, as they seemed to be, in their acknowledged prejudice and prepossession, he hesitated not to say that they were liable to the charge of inconsistency, and were utterly regardless of the best and dearest interests of the State.

Government we are told, (said Mr. H.) was instituted for the common good—for the protection, prosperity and happiness of the people. Therefore, the people alone have an incontestable and unalienable right to institute government, and so reform after or totally change the same whenever their protection, prosperity or happiness may require it. And, if (said he,) there was any thing improper, or inexpedient in recommending to the people the propriety of amending our present State Constitution, he for one could not perceive it. The course, he thought, was perfectly a Republican one, as would readily be admitted by every one who had any idea of representative government, and it adopted, would not be attended with those dangers and difficulties which some imagined, but would secure to the citizens of North Carolina that degree of influence and power, proportioned to their numbers, to which they were fairly entitled by every principle of honor and justice.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, (observed Mr. H.) by those who are unfriendly to a Convention, that they could not support the measure, because they could discover no practical good which would result from it.

If sir, (said he,) gentlemen really believe that our Constitution is not defective, or that it is susceptible of no amendment, then, they may well be justified in opposing an alteration of it. But what (he would ask) was the object of a Republican government? Was it not to secure to the citizens of a country equal rights and privileges? And was this equality secured to the citizens of North Carolina? Most assuredly it was not. The practical good effects, therefore, which would necessarily be produced by an amendment of our Constitution, are simply these: Our representation would be regulated in proportion to our population, and wealth, if gentlemen pleased to have it so; each section of the State would possess its due weight and influence in the Legislature, and all parties would be placed precisely upon an equal footing. But, perhaps, even this arrangement would not be agreeable to all; for it would be proposing to the members of the east, who at present rule, to surrender up a portion of their power, and such applications were well known to be unwholesome, and seldom attended with success, whether to individuals or States. It was to be hoped, however, that upon the present occasion, all sectional feelings and prejudices would be permitted to subside, and the paramount consideration of the public good alone prevail.

As to any objections (said Mr. H.) which may arise, relative to the constitutionality of this question, there can be no doubt. We do not propose, said he, to violate the oath which we have taken to support the Constitution, by voting ourselves for an amendment of that instrument. Our object is to shew to the people its defects, and to suggest a remedy. And where he would ask, was the impropriety of such a measure? Where the political profanation which was committed by such a transaction? Other States, said he, had never hesitated to change their Constitutions

whenever the public good required it; and he could not conceive why North Carolina should forever remain behind, indifferent to her own interest and her own dignity.

Mr. H. said he felt great anxiety upon this subject, because he believed no course was better calculated to enhance the credit and promote the general interest of the State. But he would now resume his seat, in order to afford to others, better qualified than himself, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon it.

Mr. Hawks acknowledged the importance of the subject under consideration, and rejoiced with the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) that the House had manifested a disposition to give to it the consideration which that importance demanded. The Resolutions before the committee contemplated nothing less than to demolish at once, the venerable institutions of our fathers, and to substitute in their stead, that which might result from the superior wisdom of their sons; and under such circumstances, it appeared to him that the first enquiry ought to be, "are there defects in our present Constitution, and if so, what are they? The gentlemen who had supported the Resolutions before the committee, had represented that instrument as "unjust and anti-republican in its operations;" but, Sir, (said Mr. H.) after searching in vain for that long catalogue of which we have heard so much, gentlemen seem, by their silence on other points, tacitly to admit that the inequality of representation is the only obnoxious feature.

Mr. M. said, he had been taught to believe that it was among the difficult points in the science of government to fix upon a principle which should equalize representation; but he had also been taught that a system founded upon a compound principle (if he might so term it) of population and wealth, approached nearest to perfection, and he now called upon those gentlemen who were willing to adopt this basis, to shew the inequality and injustice of the present system of representation. He believed, that to shew it was impossible; and if, as had stated, the friends of the Resolutions could find no other principle of the Constitution objectionable, it behooved them to pause and enquire what they were about to do. Sir, I will answer the enquiry. We are about to touch with unhallowed hands the ark of our political safety, to set in motion the turbulent waves of faction, and throw the country into unparalleled confusion, merely to gratify the caprice of gentlemen who fancy they see evils which have no existence in reality.

Mr. H. said he would leave it to other gentlemen, who he knew would take part in this Debate, to answer those observations founded on official statements and numerical calculations which had been made in support of these Resolutions. But admitting, said Mr. H. that the complaint of our western brethren is just, that the present representation is not altogether equal; another and not less important enquiry suggests itself, "Is it expedient, at this time, to alter the Constitution; to say to the people, assemble in Convention and frame for yourselves a new form of government?" He hoped he should be excused for introducing to the consideration of the committee on the present occasion, as connected with this view of the Resolutions, an extract from the noblest state paper in the world, the Declaration of Independence. "Prudence indeed will dictate that government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

Forty five years, said Mr. H. have rolled over our heads since the establishment of this Constitution.

And here let me pause, to ask who were its framers? They were those who lived in the perilous times that tried men's souls, who fought and bled to secure the liberties of their country, and who having once grained under the oppressions of tyranny, best knew, by contrast, what liberty was.

When he called to remembrance these facts, he confessed, that to him it was a hallowed instrument. He had not said, nor did he mean to say, it should be deemed unalterable; but he was unwilling to alter it until he could have a perfect assurance that he would thereby make it better. But it was said, this is a proper time for undertaking the work of revising our Constitution, that all is peace, that no party feeling exists in the country. He thought very differently, and when he called to mind the dictatorial language of the

Honorable member from Salisbury, he was confirmed in his opinion. That gentleman had said, "let the members of this committee say what they please, we must and will have a Convention. When he heard such language as this, he was convinced that this was no time for entering upon the delicate business of forming a new Constitution. He must say, such language pained his ear, and he did not expect to have heard it in this committee. Assemble a Convention, said Mr. H. and you carry it to it all the exasperated feelings of the community at large, and particularly of those who for many years have been clamorous for a Convention. I tell you, Sir, those feelings it would be found difficult to control. In the present embarrassed state of the country, what security have we, for instance, that measures would not be adopted which would violate the obligation of contracts? I mention this as but a solitary example, which at this moment crosses my mind; God only knows the mass of evil which might result from a Constitution framed by angry men, who forgetful of what they owed to themselves and posterity, sought only to bring within their grasp political power.

Gentlemen say, give us a Convention, and we will give you a much better Constitution than we have at present.

It has been said, with as much beauty as truth, that "History is Philosophy teaching by example." Let us not, then, shut our eyes upon the hand of Philosophy when it points to the History of a sister State.—Connecticut has lately formed for itself a new Constitution. It was his lot, Mr. H said, to reside in that State at the time its Constitution was formed, and he had an opportunity of observing the result of an experiment in political chemistry: he had seen discordant and heterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine, until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a worthless scum. Sir, said Mr. H. I believe the better part of the people lamented the adoption of that Constitution, and still sigh in vain for the restoration of that good which they have lost.

The gentleman from Salisbury had referred to the old articles of confederation, which having been found defective, had given place to the present Constitution of the United States; and this was urged as a reason why we should alter our Constitution. Those articles, said Mr. H. were formed by good and great men, but that which was built on theory it was found would not stand the test of practice.—The only conclusion, therefore, fairly deducible from this historical fact, is that experience is better than theory, and this conclusion is a weapon in our hands. The merit of our Constitution has been sanctioned by nearly half a century's experience, and we are asked to destroy it, to erect upon its ruins the speculations of theorists.

But it is said to be aristocratic and anti-republican.—This is an extraordinary charge to be brought against the government of North Carolina. There are two men now living in the United States, who may be termed the high priests of Republicanism, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.—They live in the republican commonwealth of Virginia, and have had much to do in the formation of its government.—And how, he asked, were delegates to the Virginia Legislature elected? No man is entitled to vote for them who is not in possession of a freehold. No murmuring voice has been heard to issue from these gentlemen at this state of things. I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, we may live to see our Constitution revised, and if we do, we will live to repeat it. (Debate to be continued.)

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Jan. 11, 1822.—t31.4

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Washington, Jan. 11, 1822.—t341.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1822.

THE MAILS.

We regret to have so much occasion to complain of the irregularity of the mails.—The Post Office regulation has appointed their arrival semi weekly, and now, as so frequently before, there are two due.—After very heavy rains rendering the travelling difficult, there is some apology to be offered, but in the present instance we are informed it is in consequence of the alarm created by the reported Small Pox existing at Tarborough—the contractors between Halifax and that place taking it upon themselves to stop the intercourse. As our citizens are but little disposed to submit to so serious a grievance, we would suggest, that if such liberties are permitted to pass with impunity, in all future contracts a provision should be made for the furnishing of none but drivers who have been vaccinated; and if the fears of the gentlemen contractors still continue, that the Horses also, should reap the benefits of the Jennerian System! We were pleased to learn that a memorial from our citizens to the Post-Master General, on the subject of the irregularity of the mails had been forwarded a few weeks since, and we have no reason to doubt it will receive that gentleman's immediate attention.—We are aware that in more than one instance, vessels and cargoes owned by merchants in this place, have been lost off our coast, and the intelligence of their misfortunes reached the underwriters in Philadelphia and New York before the letters ordering Insurance, in consequence of the irregularity of the mails in reaching the place of their destination. There are evils too serious to be passed unregarded, as well as the old woman apprehensions, on account of the exaggerated report of the small pox. The mail which leaves this place on Tuesday morning, arrives at Tarborough the same evening, and remains there until Thursday morning, when it leaves for Halifax where it arrives at 3 P. M. and remains until Saturday at 9 A. M.—The Saturday mail arrives at Tarborough same evening, leaves next morning and arrives at Halifax at 3 P. M. where it remains until the next Wednesday morning.—These are detentions we apprehend our citizens have not been generally aware of.—We have done our duty in stating them.

The citizens of Wilmington have resolved at a late public meeting, to petition Congress, for a repeal of the present restrictions on the West India trade, and in favor of passing a Bankrupt law.

A new system of propelling boats by steam, has been invented by a person in New-Bedford, by which a boat 36 feet long may be propelled by 2 men 4 miles in 20 minutes; and it is thought the plan may be applied to propelling the largest steam boats with more velocity and much less power than is required by the present system.

Conspiracy against the Law.—A society has been formed in Pittsburg, (Mass.) the members of which are to refrain going to law with their brethren, and are required to settle all disputes between themselves, however important, by arbiters, selected from a board created for that purpose, who receive as compensation, at the rate of 75 cents per day. It is called the "Adams Patriot and Economical Society," and now consists of about 200 of the most respectable citizens.

Christmas.—Formerly in Boston, the Episcopalians and Catholics alone celebrated this festival, but this year a remarkable change has taken place. Many of the Congregational and the Methodist clergy opened their places of worship. The banks and public offices were all shut. "Old habits and prejudices," says the Boston Evening Gazette, "are wearing away, and we hope to see the time, when the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Peace will combine the voices of all Christians, belonging to every sect, in one universal note of praise and thanksgiving."

Balt. Fed. Repub. ed.

From the Norfolk Herald.

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

To articles upon this subject, so interesting to the major part of our readers, our columns are always open. We are willing and anxious to exhibit every proof that can be brought forward of the inefficiency of the restrictive laws of our government to accomplish the ends for which they were intended—however little it may avail in the great object of procuring their

repeat. The following extract we give without comment.—The respectable source whence it is communicated forbids a doubt of its authenticity.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant of Jamaica, dated 30th July, last.

"Our trade with you, I am sorry to say, is rapidly declining, and in a way which I fear leaves little hope of its speedy revival, if, indeed, it shall ever again be what it formerly was. Your government has malevolently served the interest of the planter by compelling him to look to his own resources, at a time when the low price of his own products so little affords the means of purchasing foreign supplies. Yet the alarm occasioned by your restrictions has proved altogether groundless; as in point of fact, your productions now reach us on better terms than when they were brought direct from your ports—the tonnage duties &c. from which we are exempt, being more than sufficient to meet the expense of bringing them along side of our vessels in the Province; the effect of them has therefore actually been to benefit those they were intended to injure, and injure those they were intended to benefit. Had it been otherwise however, and had they proved as injurious to us as was anticipated, we have no idea that our government would have relinquished its established policy.—on the contrary, the opinion here entertained is, that it wishes you to have as little as possible to do with us, and that the promoters, on your part, of these measures, as if they had been in league with our anti colonial ministers, have saved them the odium, of advocating the very measures they wished themselves to pursue, to promote the interest of the North American Province.—without the recent restrictions on your productions, coming to us through Canada, and in our ships."

PRESERVATION OF HARNESS.

The Farmer's Journal contains a letter from W. M. Dinsdale strongly recommending the following method of preserving leather harness and traces, engine base boots and shoes, cordage, sheep-cots, cart-covers, sack cloths, &c. Take of neat's foot oil one quart, bees wax (cut small) one lb. oil of tar half a pound by weight; and after simmering the neat's oil and wax a little in a pipkin, the oil of tar must be added, when after a gentle simmering again for a few minutes, stirring it the whole time with a stick, the mixture will be finished. at the same time, if an ounce of naphtha be come-at-able, and the purpose for which it is to be used should render the expense no object, the composition will, by the addition thereof, receive considerable improvement. It is used precisely as oil would be applied; and where it may be required to soften old and hardened leather, a washing or sponging with hot water first is advisable, and the liquid should be driven in before the fire. Leather or cordage dressed with this liquid never rots, hardens, grows mouldy, or perishes with blacking; it is likewise a complete destroyer of scabbiness in sheep and other animals. As to the expense, one application of this is superior to 4 or 5 of oil.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.

EXECUTION.

Yesterday, Ke tau kah and Ke wahis km, the Indians who were sentenced to death at the last September session of our supreme court, the former for the murder of Doct. Wm. S. Madison, and the latter for the murder of Charles Ulrick, were agreeably to their sentence, hung by their necks until they were dead. The 1st Regt of the territorial militia, under arms, and a guard of U. S. troops attended the execution.—The spectators were very numerous—not many of whom had ever witnessed a similar scene. The Indians, since their trial, often acknowledged that they deserved the punishment to which they were sentenced—and, in their own way, had prepared themselves to meet their fate.—For several weeks past they appeared very anxious to obtain presents of tobacco, pipes, &c. none of which they used, but carefully laid them aside as an offering to the Great Spirit on the day of their death. They had contrived a sort of drum, by drawing a piece of leather over the vessel that contained their drink, and often engaged in their solemn death dance.—On the night previous to their execution, they continued their death dance to a very late hour, and commenced it again early in the morning.—They had been presented, among other things with some red paint—with this they painted on the wall of their cell numerous figures of men, quadrupeds, reptiles &c.—on their blankets were also painted many figures—among the rest, an Indian, hanging by the neck, was observed.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever.—My strength gradually wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more acute as my corporeal powers became weaker. I could see by the looks of the doctor that he despaired of my recovery; and the soft and whis-

pering sorrow of my friends, taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards evening, the crisis took place. I was seized with a strange and indescribable quivering—a rushing sound was in my ears—I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces; they were bright and visionary, and without bodies. There was light, and solemnity, and I tried to move, but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me.—and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow—and the voice of the nurse said, "He is dead."—I cannot describe what I felt at these words. I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause my friend drew near; and sobbing, and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon after found, the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave. Their thoughlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed a corpse with the most appalling ribaldry.

When they laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affected mourning commenced. For three days, a number of friends called to see me. I heard them, in low accents, speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day, some of them talked of the smell of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured—I was lifted and laid in.—My friend placed my head on what was deemed its last pillow, and I felt his tears drop on my face.

When all that had any peculiar interest in me, had for a short time looked at me in the coffin, I heard them retire; and the undertakers' men placed the lid on the coffin, and screwed it down. There were two of them present—one of them had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails; but he checked himself and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone—every one shunned the room: I knew however, that I was not yet buried; and though darkness and motionless, I had still hope—but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived—I felt the coffin lifted and borne away—I heard and felt it placed in the hearse. There was a crowd of people around—some of them spoke sorrowfully of me. The hearse began to move—I knew that it carried me to the grave. It halted and the coffin was taken out—I felt myself carried on shoulders of men, by the inequality of the motion—a pause ensued—I heard the cords of the coffin moved—I felt it being as dependent by them—it was lowered, and rested on the bottom of the grave—the cords were dropped upon the lid—I heard them fall. Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immovable.

Soon after, a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin—then there was another pause—after which the shovel was employed—and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time that the silence continued. This is death, tho't I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth, till the resurrection. Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and undisturbed in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming—and the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible; I thought that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon! The hope was truly like light bursting through the glooms of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought of judgement perhaps perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod—it was upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; and by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, discovered that I was in the hands of my

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January 24th, 1822

those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sung and scraps of obscene songs as the cart rattled over the pavement of the street.

When it halted I was lifted out, and I soon perceived by the closeness of the air, &c. &c. that I was carried into a room; and being rudely stripped of my shroud, was placed naked on the table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learnt that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut, I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came around the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiment—and an apparatus was arranged for his purpose. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves; they rung and tingled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open and he first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead; I could however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful tracking, as it were, throughout my whole frame—a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shriek of horror rose from my present. The ice of death was broken—my rancor ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in full possession of all my faculties.

MARRIED—yesterday evening by Jonathan Haven, Esq. Mr. ROBERT STRICKLAND & J. SOPHIA DAILY both of this place.

DIED—on the 28th ult. at his seat on Taners Creek aged 67 Capt. BENJAMIN HOPKINS. He faithfully served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary War; and through subsequent life, he lived the firmest attachment to those patriotic principles which inspired his faithful breast to stand forth among the leaders of his injured country in the times that tried men's souls. He has a widow, (the partner of his early joys,) and several children to mourn the loss of a tender companion and an affectionate father and friend.

every one shuddered, however, that I was though darkness and I hope—but this was The day of interment felt it placed in the a crowd of people spoke sorrowfully began to move—I me to the grave. It was taken out—I felt holders of men, by he tion—a pause ensued of the coffin moved—I ident by them—I was d on the bottom of the ere dropped upon the ll. Dreadful was the to exert the power of frame was immove-

handfuls of earth were coffin—then there was r which the shovel was sound of the rattling red me, was far more thunder. But I could he sound gradually be- and by a surging rever- I knew the grave was he sexion was treading ing the grave with the This too ceased, and

of knowing the lapse of ce continued. This is am doomed to remain he resurrection. Pre- will fall into corruption, worm, that is only sat- of man, will come to get that has been pre- so much solicitude and mulation of this hideous low and undersound in, and I fancied that the iles of death were com- le and the rat of the e upon me. The sound louder and nearer. Can ought that my friends e buried me too soon- ly like light bursting s of death.

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WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES.	From B. & C.	From B. & C.
Bacon	lb.	35
Butter	lb.	30
Bees-Wax	gal.	25
Brandy, French	gal.	25
do. Apple	do.	50
do. Peach	do.	1
Corn	bush	65
Meal	do.	70
Peas white	lb.	75
Cotton	lb.	14
Coffee	do.	33
Cordage	do.	14
Flour	bbl.	8
Flax Seed	bus.	90
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25
Pine Scantling	M.	6
Plank	do.	8
Flooring Boards	do.	14
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50	1 75
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do.	16
do. R. O. do. rough	do.	8
do. W. O. bbl.	do.	8
Heading, W. O. hhd.	do.	20
Lard	lb.	7
Molasses	gal.	40
Tar	bbl.	1 15
Pitch	do.	1 10
Rosin	do.	1 10
Turpentine	do.	1 50
do. Spirits	gal.	35
Pork	bbl.	11
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1 25
do. W. I.	do.	90
do. American	do.	47 1/2
Salt, Allum	bus.	30
do. Fine	do.	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	20
do. Lump	do.	20
do. Brown	do.	10
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	11
Whiskey	gal.	40

Doct. J. Elliott has removed his Office next door to Mr. E. Hoyt, where he can be consulted; or at his residence next west of Walter Hanrahan's Esq.

February 1, 1822—3w344.

For Sale

50,000 R. O. Hhd Staves and some Heading, of superior quality—And about 25,000 feet of sawed Lumber

Apply to THOMAS BARROW, Pungo Creek, Beaufort County, Feb. 1, 3w344.

A Bargain.

THE Subscriber intending to remove without the State, provided his interest within it can be properly arranged, offers for Sale that valuable Property situated immediately on the main northern route between Washington and Plymouth, about five miles below the former place, generally known as the Beaver Dam: This property consists of one thousand and forty four acres of Land, 200 of which are supposed by intelligent farmers, to be equal in quality to any high land in the State, the growth entirely of oak and hickory; the balance exclusive of the fields under cultivation, comprising an almost inexhaustible supply of Mill timber, and resources for Naval Stores: The improvements are a New Saw and Grist Mill with valuable Bolting Cloths, now in full operation on a Stream which has never failed during my possession, even in the long drought at the harvest of 1820; but from observation on the water wasted, is believed fully competent for two Saws, Grist and Cotton Gin; also a well finished and comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchens, Smoke House, Barn, Stables, Fodder Houses, Ox Stalls and every convenience for Negroes & Stock, the whole well inclosed with Fence of saw'd materials; also with these would be sold, if required, every appurtenance necessary for continuing the business without further disbursement or delay, such as Carry Logs, Oxen, Chains and other implements. The remarkable salubrity of this situation, where a case of sickness was never or very rarely known, the excellence of the Water, its contiguity to a navigable creek, the large tract of Swamp Bottom reclaimed by the Canal in connection with the rising importance of the Lumber business, render this place happily adapted to the most enlarged views. The Terms are as follows: A large proportion of the purchase money will be entitled to a credit of between four and five years, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance payable in convenient instalments, or Negroes at fair prices will be taken in whole or part payment.

Also, will be leased for a term of years, a well known Plantation on Chocowiny Bay of 500 acres, and a Plantation of 750 acres on Blount's Creek affording an eligible Site for a Fishery—Also will be leased, two or three Houses and Lots in Washington. For further particulars, apply to JARVIS B. BUXTON, Beaver Dam, Jan. 1822. if 341

WANTED to Hire for the remainder of the year, an active and intelligent black boy about 14 or 15 years old—one acquainted with the Town would be preferred. Apply to THE PRINTER, Jan. 18, St 342

PUBLIC HOUSE.

Mrs. McDonald

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by Asa Harrison, dec'd. and recently by Mr. James Hoskins, where she intends to keep a house for the accommodation of travellers and others who may be disposed to call. Her table will always be supplied with the best the country affords, and her bar with the best of liquors—Her stables are good and will be well attended to, and the best of provender provided for horses.

Flymouth, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822—6w344

N. B. steady boarders taken on reasonable terms.

Horses and Chaise to let.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the 28th day of February next, at the Court House in Washington, the following tracts of land, and lots, or as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon and cost of advertising:

575 acres given in by Thomas Jordan
550 by Hannah Jordan
900 by William S. Bell
40 by Brickhouse Ezemoust
540 by William Eborn, jun.
125 by Thomas Hone
30 by Michael Lee, jun.
640 by Jeremiah Respass
600 by Jarvis B. Wright
2877 by William S. Holmes
150 by William Davis
950 by James R. Hooker
770 by John S. Smallwood for the heirs of Charles Smallwood, dec'd.

150 by William L. Lavender
100 by Daniel Bryan
150 by Anthony Mills
66 by John Mills
270 by Burton Allen, dec'd.
400 by John Holland
233 by Thomas Windley, jun.
809 by Samuel Chancey, sen.
200 by Miles Chancey
— by Alfred Scott
360 by Alligood Bainer
250 by Stancell Bainer
50 with a parcel of made ground, called the Castle, by Josiah C. Fowle

600 by John Bonner
2923 by Thomas P. Alston
39440 by John Fries

LOTS.

No. 15, improved, by David S. Jones
39, do. by George Howard's h's
56, 61, & 62, by Wm W. Rodman, in Van Noorden Town
17, 23, & 30, by Tennent J. Bowen
— improved, by Wm. D. Gerry
— do. by Rich'd Jasper's h's
— do. by Micajah T. Cotton
— do. by John Selby
4 & 5 do. by George A. Farris, for Margaret Woodley's heirs
— do. Thomas Acworth
4 of 2, do. in Pungo Town by William L. Lavender for Mary Robinson's h's
ALLEN GRIST, Late Sh'ff
Jan. 15th 1822. if 342

Washington Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution inform the public that they have engaged Mr. LUTHER M. HITCHCOCK as Teacher. From the respectable testimonials of ability, assiduity and correct deportment produced by this gentleman, the Trustees entertain full expectation that he will give entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The following extract, showing the sense entertained of him as a Teacher, is taken from the report of a late examination at the Enfield Academy in the County of Halifax, N. C.

"In Making this Report of the Examination of the Pupils, and presenting it to the parents and patrons of the institution, and to the public generally, the Trustees would fail in a part of their duty were they to withhold from Mr. L. M. Hitchcock the praise, to which his indefatigable and unremitting exertions so justly entitle him, and they think from the general accuracy of the students in their various studies they should be equally warranted in testifying to his singular fitness for the arduous and responsible trust."

(Signed) WM. BRADFORD, Sec'y. Mr. H. has also among others; ample testimonials from the President of the College at which he was educated—from General Bradley formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont, and from General Bloomfield a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

The exercises of the Academy, will commence on Thursday the 14th inst. The following are the rates of tuition, per quarter, payable at the expiration thereof.

For spelling, reading and writing \$4
For the highest branches of English \$8
For the Dead Languages 6 25

Immediate measures will be taken for putting the Academy in good repair, and the Trustees venture to express the opinion, that parents and guardians will find their account in sending their children and wards to this School.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD GRIST, Sec'y.
Washington, Jan. 10, 1822. if 341

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN WASHINGTON CITY,

The Columbian Star,

DEVOTED TO

Religion and Science.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues
of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful
mind,
Than his who fashions and improves man's
kind—COLUMBIAN.

PROSPECTUS.

Is offering to the patronage of the American public a new periodical work, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of diffusing knowledge, or upon the obvious advantages of cheap and frequent publications, which place within the reach of all classes the instruction which they may need, or the information concerning passing events, of which no inquisitive mind can readily consent to be deprived. The rapid increase and wide circulation of magazines, newspapers, &c. in our country, furnish evidence, that the public, in a good degree, appreciate these sources of improvement. The influence which such publications, and particularly the political journals, exert over the public mind, is too extensive and important, not to induce a desire in every benevolent bosom, that an engine so powerful should be more frequently and directly employed in imparting the most efficient and salutary impulses. The number of periodical works devoted to the cause of religion, is comparatively small, and a part only of these are published in that form, which is undoubtedly the most popular, and best adapted to secure the greatest degree of usefulness. A publication which, while it shall recognize as its leading object the maintenance of Christian truth, the diffusion of religious intelligence, and the promotion of science, shall comprise such other information as is sought in ordinary newspapers, will, it is presumed, best advance the main objects of its establishment.

The project of the proposed publication has originated from these views. The City of Washington is judged an eligible situation, as well because no work of the kind exists in its vicinity; as because it is sufficiently central to render the paper a medium of communication throughout the Union.

It is impracticable in a prospectus to do more than give an outline of the plan. The COLUMBIAN STAR will be principally devoted to the cause of Religion and Science. It will embody the most important intelligence, which has reference to the church of Christ, the situation and exigencies of the destitute portions of mankind, and the mighty association of piety and energy which has already effected such wonderful changes in the moral aspect of the world, and is so full of glorious promise. It will delight to trace the march of those missionaries of the Cross, who, in India or in our own forests, in the isles of the Pacific, or amid the snows of the north, are proclaiming to the heathen the glad tidings of salvation, and making straight in the desert a highway for our God.

The progress of literature and science will be noted, and such selections will be made from popular works, as may tend to inform the understanding, and purify the taste.

A summary of the most interesting news of the day will be given; and, without any bias from political partialities, such general views of the state of our own country, as well as other nations, will be presented, as will assist in forming correct opinions on the subject. In fine, no pains will be spared to render the paper useful and interesting to every class of the community.

TERMS.

The COLUMBIAN STAR will be issued every Saturday morning, on a super royal sheet, at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance or before the first of May, or Four Dollars. If payment is deferred to a subsequent period. It will be delivered to subscribers in Washington and Georgetown on the day of publication, and be forwarded to persons at a distance, by mail, or as they shall direct, without loss of time.

Advertisements will be inserted by the square, once, at 75 cents; and for every succeeding insertion 50 cents. On standing advertisements by the year, a deduction of one third will be made.

The first number will be issued on the 5th of January, 1822. Those who hold subscription papers, and those who wish to be considered subscribers, are requested to give seasonable notice to the publishers, Messrs. Anderson & Meehan, Columbian Office, Washington City.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies, shall have a sixth gratis.

Communications, and letters relative to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to the publishers post paid; in every instance where this is not attended to by correspondence, the postage will be charged to them.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1821.

POETRY.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

A NEW YEAR! and pray what is new
With him, or her, or me or you?
Dear reader, let's consider:
Would it be new, if Vice were still
Riding on Fortune's splendid wheel,
With Virtue trudging at her heel,
And conscience up for highest bidder.

Pray what is new? Are any less
Extravagant in food or dress?
Are Old Year's habits mended?
Rears Pride less high her towering crest?
Is Malice banish'd from each breast?
And is the reign of Avarice ended?

Has Idleness been driven hence?
Has Folly yielded to good sense?
Has vile Intemperance departed?
Has Vanity now ceased to tickle?
Are prudes less prim, or Flirts less fickle,
Or Coquettes more true hearted?

Does the Mechanic cease to fret,
Over the long unset led debt,
Due from the rich delinquent?
Can printers yet escape from care,
And hope for punctual payment, where
Their labour and their ink went!

Does time with swift and steady pace,
A less unprofitable race
Pursue, than all may trace
In years that have preceded?
And when he points to that great sea,
A shoreless, vast Eternity,
Where we are bound as well as he,
Is the dread signal heeded?

If not, alas! what is there new,
That's worth a thought to me or you,
Or cause for gratulation?
'Tis but the dull old story o'er,
The morrow's new and nothing more,
Time has but chang'd his station.

That happy moment that should find
A heart renew'd, a purer mind,
Improving time and talents here—
Should such a time reach me or you,
That were a moment rich as new—
That were, indeed, a blest NEW YEAR

RELIGIOUS.

From the Winchester Republican.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind, or bias the character, is worth to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits, displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of this state, and about the close of the day stopped at the public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken and that they were held together by wires formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their numbers most if not all of them, of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by the other, he had witnessed the same degree of eloquence; no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit—Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able altercation ensued in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of discussion. From six o'clock until eleven the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adding with ingenuity and ability every thing that could be said pro and con. During the protracted period the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps he was observing with philosophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind and how new energies are evoked by repeated action perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country and on the rising generation, upon whom these destinies must devolve; or most probably with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an

argument which, (characteristic of himself,) no art would be "able to elude, and no force resist." Our traveller remained a spectator, and took no part in what was said.

At last, one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with loud and established prejudices, wheeled around, and with some familiarity exclaimed, "Well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed. The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour, by the old gentleman, that he had ever heard or read. So perfect was his recollection that every argument urged against the Christian religion was met in the order in which it was advanced. Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been done by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered. An attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sun beams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity, and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded it was the preacher from whom the pulpit eloquence had been heard. But no, it was the Chief Justice of the United States.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

As it was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentulus, president of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

"There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The Barbarians esteem him a prophet; but his followers adore him as the offspring of the living God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and heal every sort of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reverend. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably curling on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head dress of the sect of Nazaries. His forehead is smooth, and his cheeks without a spot, save that of lovely red. His nose and mouth are formed with an exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parted in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness; and invites with the most tender and persuasive language.—His whole address whether in word or deed, elegant, brave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being; no man has seen him laugh, and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold theirs from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may be in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men.

From the Harpers Ferry Free Press.

THE HEIR OF PROSPERITY.

The murmur of discontent by which the ear is continually assailed declares the conviction that but few indeed are satisfied with their lot. The poor man would be rich, and the rich man would be great. While one is distracted by the cares his numerous offspring have multiplied on his head, another is repining; that his large possessions must, for want of an heir, descend to strangers. The lone mourner, who is lamenting for the treasure she has lost in the bereavement of a husband or a lover, is commiserated by one who is secretly grieving that her destiny has not placed her in a situation to endure such loss. Thus may we trace the footsteps of discontent through every grade in society, from the mudwalled cabin to the lofty dome.

Then whither shall we turn with hope of discovering the inestimable jewel-content? It is no where to be found but in the heart that is in all things submitted to the Divine will, which with holy serenity can bid defiance to the storms of strife, bathe around it; its anchor is fixed within the veil of safety; and the lowly hovel where content dwells blooms a paradise. Alas! without content, honor, wealth, and fame, fade like an empty pageant from the sickly gaze of the possessor.

The annual revenues of Abdurrahman III the greatest sovereign that ever sat on the throne of Moorish Spain, have been estimated at 12,945,000 golden dinars, equivalent to more than five millions and a half sterling—an immense sum, at the time when corn was sold for sixpence per bushel. Of this vast income, Abdurrahman appropriated one third to the army, one third to the treasury, and the remaining third to the public edifice, of which

the city and palace of Andalus were the principal. Yet, notwithstanding all the magnificence of this great monarch, in a memoir written by him, and found after his death, he mentions the days on which he had experienced pure happiness to amount to no more than fourteen. "Note this," says the Arabian historian, "though most of understanding, and mark how small a portion of real happiness the world affords, even in the most favorable circumstances. The Khalif Annasir, the heir of prosperity, found, in a reign of fifty years, seven months and three days, only fourteen days of undisturbed enjoyment."

Without content vain blooms the scene; In vain the sylvan warbler sings; In vain the dale is clothed in green; In vain the spicy shrub sweet odour flings.

WIFE AND HUSBAND.

"In general, let a woman make a man's home agreeable to him, and he will in time, prefer it to all other places. There are exceptions to this, as well as all other rules, but the instances are not numerous. The great error which women fall into, is, that they suppose the lower and the husband to be the same individual, which is a palpable mistake. The husband may love as well as the lover, but his passion will bear a different character. It is the want of this knowledge which makes many married ladies very troublesome to their husbands, from a supposition that they are neglected, if a man is out of their sight; for an hour or two: they are astonished how he can be capable of taking any pleasure when absent from them; and attribute the want of that assiduous attention which preceded their marriage, to disgust or cold indifference; when, in truth, it was nothing more than the natural consequence of possessing what we with ardour aspired to attain.—While we are in pursuit of any thing, the mind is in a continued state of agitation which gives activity to all the senses; but when once we are arrived at the goal, we are not less happy perhaps, but more calm, and consequently less rapacious in our expressions.—It is in this state of tender tranquillity, if I may be allowed the phrase, that a man begins to survey the partner of his fortunes through the optics of reason, unobstructed by the vapours of passion; and it is at this period that the woman should endeavour, by the strictest attention to her every word and action, to fix on her husband's mind a thorough confidence in her virtue, an approbation of her conduct, and a reflected esteem for her character in general. These sentiments will naturally produce friendship, which, when built on so noble a basis, can never fail of lasting as long as the merit which gave it birth."

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

Do Agricultural Societies bestow their premiums on proper objects?

The exertions that are now making in New England for improvement in agriculture and manufactures, are truly commendable; for whoever engages in a good cause, deserves credit, whatever may be his success. But it is very much to be doubted, whether the societies, organized for this laudable purpose, use the best means to effect their object. If the object of the agricultural societies be what it seems to be, namely, the promotion of the general interest of manufacturers and farmers, it appears that nothing ought to be encouraged, which it would not be for the interest of all to practice, who are engaged in the same business; but, upon examination, we shall find that those societies manage upon a far different plan. And to elucidate this subject, let several things be noticed, not with reference to any particular society, but from a knowledge of several, in different states.

It is the common practice to promise a premium to him who shall raise the likeliest calf—a farmer who can afford it, gives the milk of two or three of his best cows, and whatever else will promote the growth of the calf, and thereby obtains the reward, besides some credit, which is probably not a secondary object; but the fact is, the calf has cost three times as much as he is worth. Now, what advantage has society or the farmer derived from this management? Is it a method of raising cattle to be recommended? And if not, why encourage it? A premium is offered in the fall for the largest spring pigs, and a wealthy farmer keeps several on milk and meal—the case is not a supposed one, his pigs are found the largest, and he is declared the best hand for fattening hogs; but is it, in reality, that kind of economy which ought to be recommended to our farmers? By feeding an ox at the stall for seven or eight years, and not working him, he may, doubtless, be made large, and will command a great price, but who that has had any experience in that mode of making beef, will not say, that the cost far overbalances the profit? It certainly is not good policy for a farmer to turn one kind of produce into another, unless that last made be of the most value: If the farmer, who makes an ox worth an hundred dollars, expends what would have brought him an

hundred and fifty, he is not only a loser himself, but he is doing an injury to society. Upon the same principle may it not be doubted, whether the lady who spends six months of a year in working a counterpane, which is not worth half the labour bestowed upon it, ought rather to be rewarded, than she who, in the same time, manufactures several hundred yards of cloth? or, is it the object to reward those who make the finest things? If so, the one will obtain the reward who have the most leisure and money.

Again; it is the general practice, in agricultural societies, to reward him who shall raise the most grain on a given quantity of land; therefore, farmers are induced to expend their labour and manure on a small part of their land and neglect the remainder. It is well known that many farmers often undertake to cultivate too much land, and, in the end, by not doing enough to what they have done so, in the other extreme, by doing too much, the profit does not pay for the labour. The farmer will always think that the best management, which produces the greatest profit, in proportion to the labour bestowed; nor will he often want sagacity to discover it, or rewards for adopting it, when it shall appear; but we do not find that the mode of cultivation which is recommended is practiced except in particular cases, where a premium is expected, or at least the name of having raised a great crop.—Would it not be better, in this case, if those who would encourage the industrious and economical, would require all those that are ambitious to excel in the art of husbandry, to till a certain proportion of their arable land yearly, fixing the quantity by a just rule of tillage, and estimate the manner of cultivating the land accordingly? This would encourage farmers to husband their whole farms well, instead of part, and every farmer might enter the list, whether his farm was as large as Job's or no larger than the of a Cincinnati. In some societies a reward is proposed to him who shall produce the best cheese, or the best fakin of butter; now, it would be a little singular if you could not find a good cheese in a poor dairy, nor would it be strange if a person should make a very good fakin of butter who commonly makes very bad or possibly none at all except on particular occasions. Why not in this case, let the number of cows be known, and the dairies which make, and give him the credit who makes the largest and best dairy from the smallest number of cows? This would encourage the making of dairies, not a single cheese. Much the same might be said with regard to the effect of the encouragement given manufacturers; they make solitary effort once a year to make something of a superior quality, and probably succeed; but they do not act upon a plan which they can recommend to others; its utility; in fine, the evil seems to be that management is given to that kind of management which is not of public utility.

A FARMER.

SALE

Of a Valuable PLANTATION,

And of Lots.

ON Friday the 1st day of February will be offered for sale at the Court House in Washington, the Land and interest of the County of the President's residence, of the late Slade Pearce. The about five hundred acres, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, about miles below Washington; a considerable portion of it is of tolerably good quality adapted to the culture of corn and potatoes with a sufficiency cleared to work five or hands to advantage; the balance timbered with pine. Its situation upon the margin of the river, renders the getting of its produce to market convenient. On it is a commodious and neatly finished dwelling house, with an unusually complete set of out buildings and conveniences—all nearly new. The plantation is now in good order, and the reception of a crop. The place affords a pleasant residence, and is believed to be worthy the attention of a man of moderate capital, wishing to obtain one about Sixty acres of Piney Land, within or two miles of the above, known by the name of the "Buck pot" land.

ALSO—One undivided half of the Lots in Van Noorden town part of Washington, next, and west of the Bridge the water front.

ALSO—The two Lots with their improvements, lately owned by, and formerly the residence of Mr. Pearce, adjoining last mentioned Lots.

From peculiar circumstances, the date of the Sale cannot be now stated further than that at least one third of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, believed, however, that they will be made known on the day of Sale, a few days before, to any person who will apply to the subscriber.

RICHARD GRIST

Slade Pearce

Washington, 20th Dec. 1821.